## **Advanced Technologies for Parking Management**

**Smart Parking** 

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**Advanced Technologies for Parking Management** 

Examples from Europe –

Dirk Serwill August 21, 2006



## **Smart Parking covers the following areas**

- Information
- Guidance
- Payment
- Reservation
- Automatic parking facilities



- People with no or limited knowledge about parking situation (e.g. tourists, visitors) need basic information
  - Location of parking facilities
  - Fees and equipment of facilities
  - Number of available parking spaces (real time!)
  - (individual) Guidance to parking facilities
- People with good knowledge about parking situation (e.g. commuters, residents) need specific information
  - Number of available parking spaces (real time!)
  - Short term forecast for next hour
  - (individual) Guidance to alternative parking facilities



- Road Signs
- Variable Message Signs
- Internet
- Cell Phones
- PDA, Smart phones
- In-car (navigation) systems



General parking information

- Standard in bigger European cities
- Number of available parking spaces (real time)
- Short term parking forecast
- Collective Guidance to parking facilities (with available spaces)
- Individual route guidance to parking lots

Some applications in **European cities** 

- Guidance and services in parking garages
- Advanced parking payment
- Automatic parking facilities
- Actual situation on-street parking (data from ticket machines)
- Individual parking reservations

Research and field trials



#### **Ultrasound detectors determine stall occupancy:**

- Better guidance
- Improved attractiveness
- Better use of capacity
- Reduction of emissions











#### **Example Parking Garage Airport Cologne:**









# Mostly used for multi-story parking facilities with high demand

Clients are informed about the vacant spaces on each floor before they enter the car park.



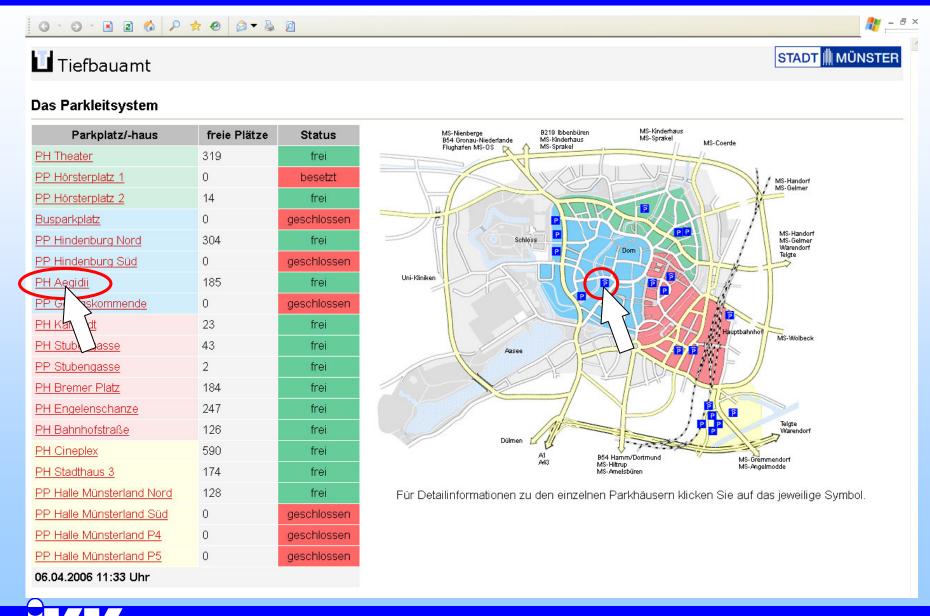


In the aisle the driver will find immediately even the last place.











Reduction of search for parking traffic through effective guidance

to (available) parking spaces











• This (bad) example shows the variety of information:





Better orientation by using coloured areas (zones)





**Guidance to single facilities** 

and (other) zones



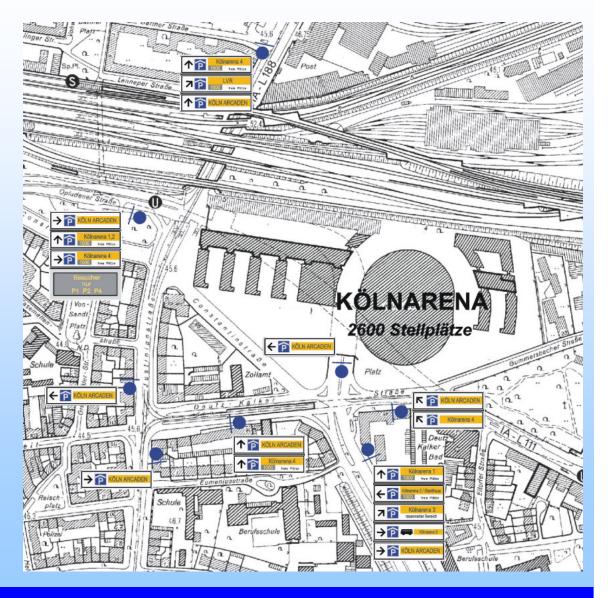


#### Guidance to different facilities in one zone





- Use of dynamic and static signs to guide
  - to area
  - into area
  - to parking facility
- Number of free spaces automatically delivered from parking facility (derived from payment procedure or counting devices)







#### **Dynamic system since 1986. Today:**

- 37 Garages (17000 spaces)
- 250 dynamic and 180 static signs

#### **Results of surveys:**

- 90% of car drivers know the system
- 75% have used it (figures from 1999)

#### Cost benefit analysis (year 2000):

- saved 9.4 million veh.-km for parking search
- reduced car traffic by 3.2 %
- saved 6.1 million Euros per year





#### First installation:

- City: Owns the system and pays for central computers and road installations (signs, cables, ...) - in Germany usually by using federal development funds (covering up to 80% of the costs)
- Garage owners: Pay for their in-house installations to provide data

#### **Operating costs:**

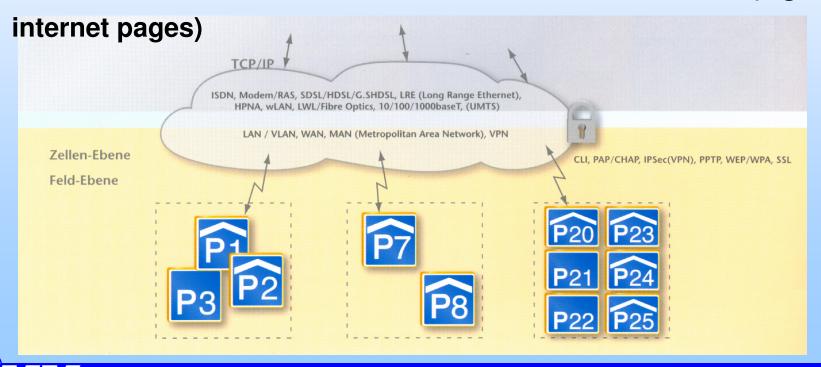
- Usually shared between city and garage owners
- Example Cologne: Fee is 3,000 € per year per garage (Small amount compared to the benefit of additional customers)

#### Integration of a new facility in the system:

 Garage owner pays for his costs + all necessary new signs, cables etc. in the system



- Perform short term forecast per parking facilities concerning available spaces
  - Comparison of actual demand with "historic" demand
  - Perform trend extrapolations of input / output flows
- Provide standardized data interfaces for external services (e.g.



**In-car systems** 

#### PGS data are the basis for information via advanced user

interfaces





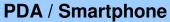




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Internet Eulor 2 T 4 (1920) ©
Internet Eulor 2 T 4 (1920)

**Internet** 





#### Location based parking information

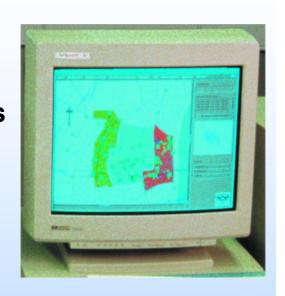
- Select parking garage from map
- Present nearest garages from destination address

#### Full set of information per site

- Actual number of available spaces
- Trend of occupation for next half hour
- Additional information: fees, opening hours, picture, .

Route guidance from any location to parking lot

Park+Ride information including public transit lines and travel times to the city centre

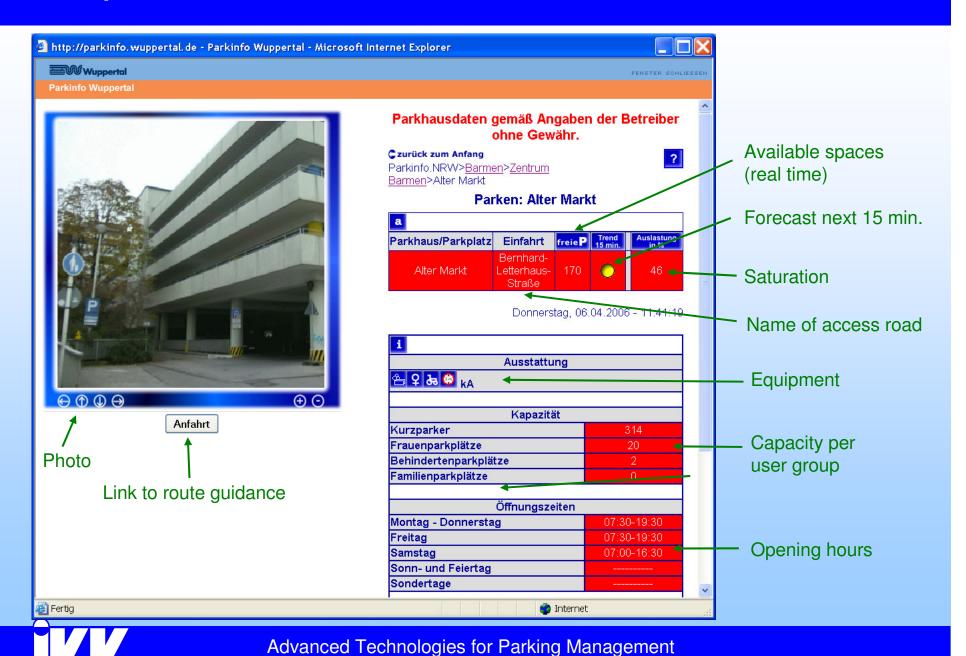




### **Example: Internet Information for PC**



#### **Example: Internet Information for PC**



#### Similar information on-trip via PDA or Smartphone

- Location of Parking Facilities on a map





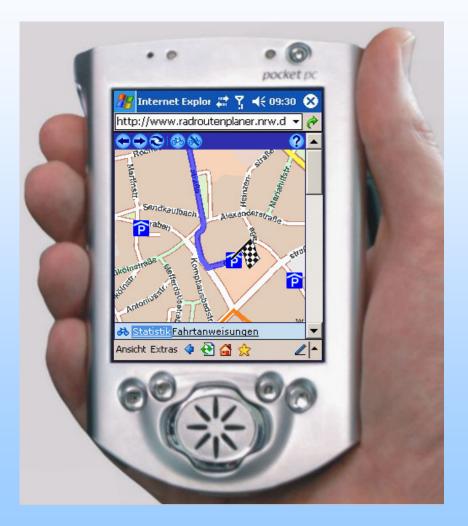
#### Information per site: Actual occupancy, trend, basic information, photo







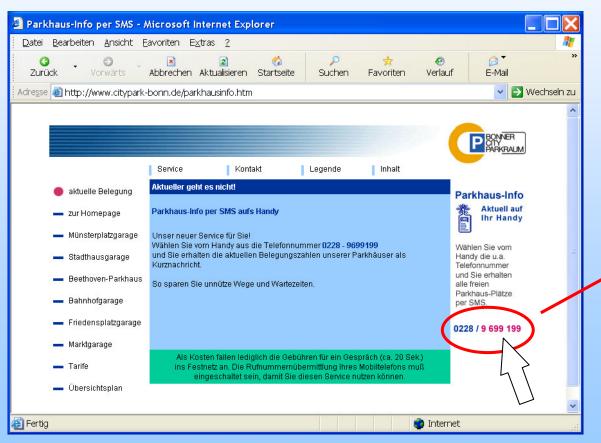
#### Route guidance to parking facility







- Call a number or send a text message (SMS)
  - => Receive immediately the actual number of available spaces as a text message on your cell phone







#### Parking at ticket machines

#### Today's payment procedure:

- go to ticket machine
- decide on parking duration
- pay with coins (exact fare)
- print ticket
- return to car
- put ticket on dashboard

#### • Smart solution: Cell phone payment

- Registration for service
- Call toll free or send SMS at beginning and end of parking
- Fee will be calculated for the exact time used and debited from account
- Parking enforcement officers check via PDA. If user "forgets" to check out, the maximum fee will be charged
- No other installation necessary (like sensors on street etc.)



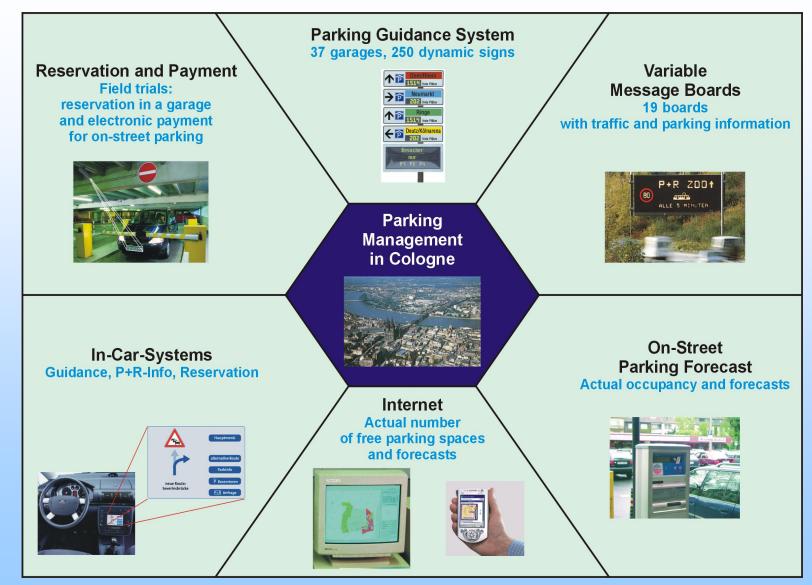


#### Prepaid Parking Payment by cell phone (e.g. for reservation)

- Register for service
- Reserve by internet or call toll free or send SMS
- Receive MMS with bar code
- Use cell phone display at bar code reader at parking entrance









- Parking Guidance System
- Parking Information on the internet
- Parking Information on variable message boards of traffic management system
- Cell phone payment at parking meters are standard applications already in use

#### Some advanced technologies are tested in R&D-projects:

- On-street parking information
- In-car applications like
  - Individual guidance
  - Advanced reservations
  - Electronic in-car payment



- 19 big variable message boards installed at main arterial roads and selected Park+Ride-Lots
- Centrally controlled by traffic management centre
- Messages usually determined by automatic processes
- Records of the year 2000:
  - 25688 messages
  - 23% parking related
  - majority road traffic information
  - minority emergencies or general information





- 27000 metered on-street parking places in city centre
- Usually:
   No information about free capacity available
- Now:
   Link of 980 ticketing machines per
   GSM with operator center
- Machines provide number of valid tickets every 15 minutes per SMS
- Algorithms determine
  - occupation rate per area
  - forecast for next hour





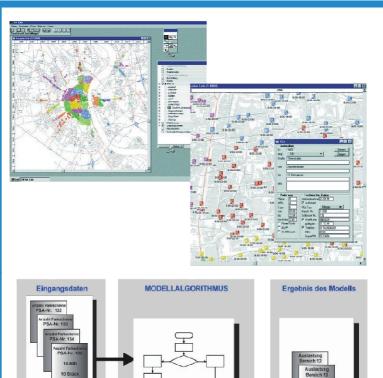
#### **Ticket Machines Control Center**

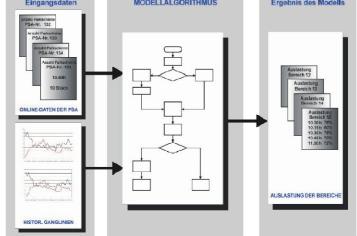
#### **Ticket Machines**









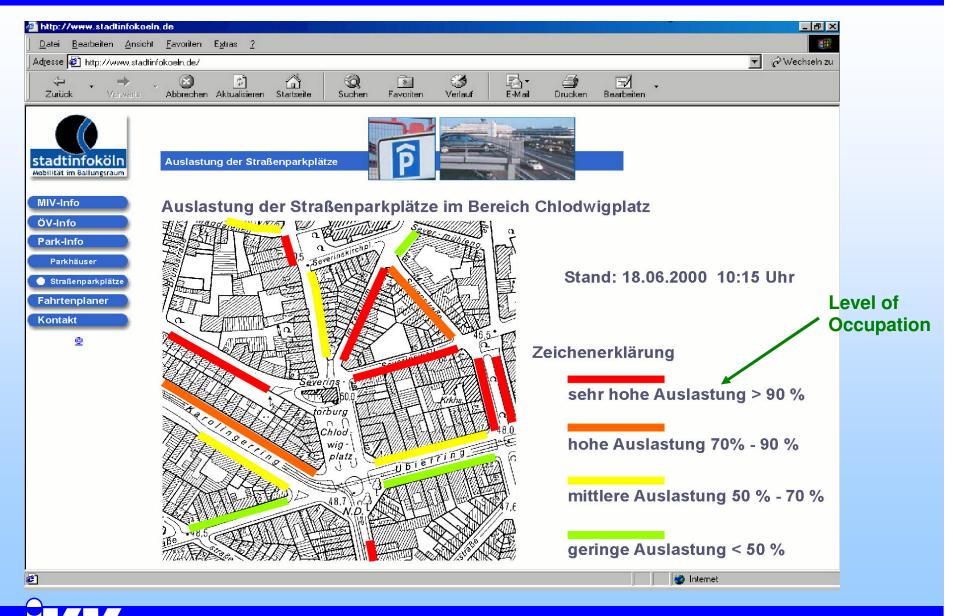


# Parking Management Computer

- Visualisation
- Statistics
- Information
  - Processing
  - Distribution
- . . .
- . .

Input from Parking Guidance System







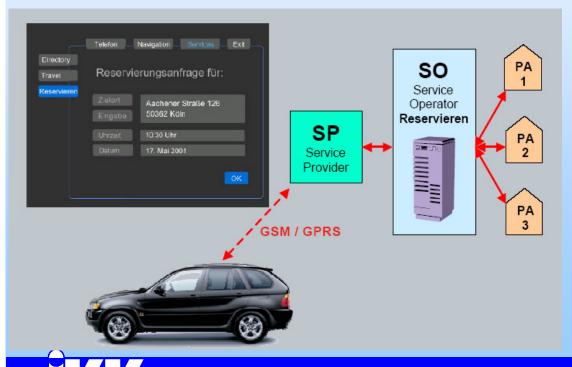
- Adoption of parking services for in-car systems (internet based technology)
- Link to navigation system



## **Reservation and Electronic Payment**

#### **Parking Garage Test Applications:**

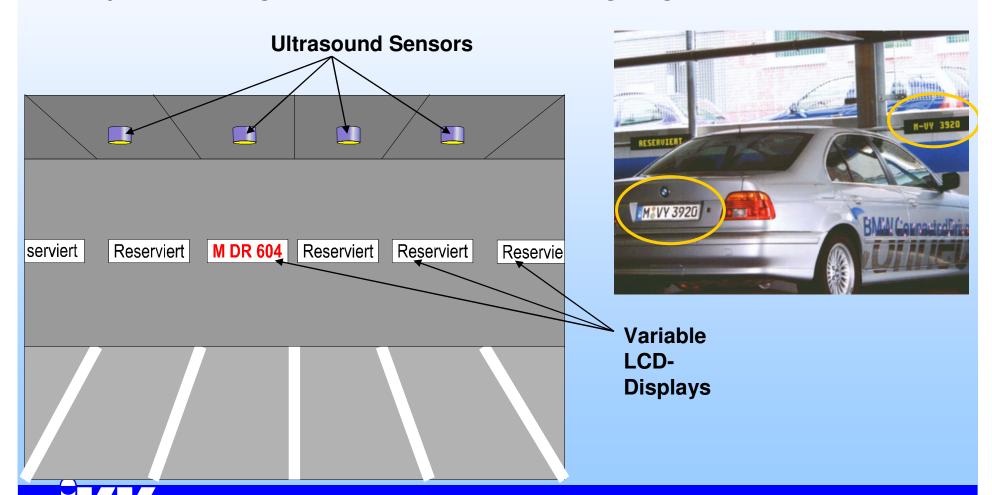
- space reservation in advance
- car identification
- in-house guidance
- automatic debiting



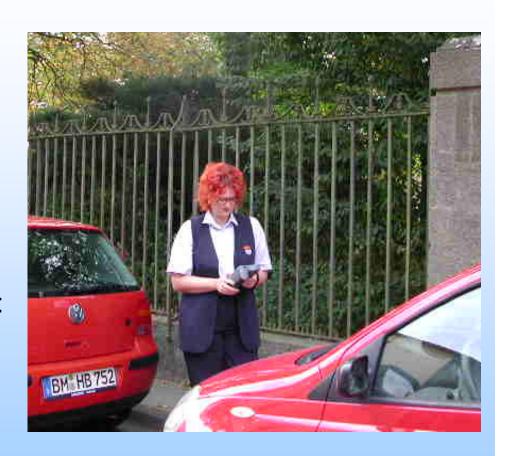




- Reservation by phone or internet
- Dynamic assignment of reserved stall in garage

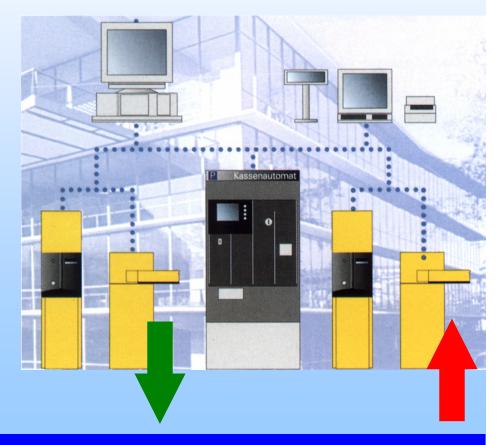


- Consequent parking metering in the city center
- Harmonisation of Parking Fees
  - between garages operated by city and private companies
  - with respect to distance to city center
- Higher parking fees for on-street parking compared to garages
- Frequent parking enforcement

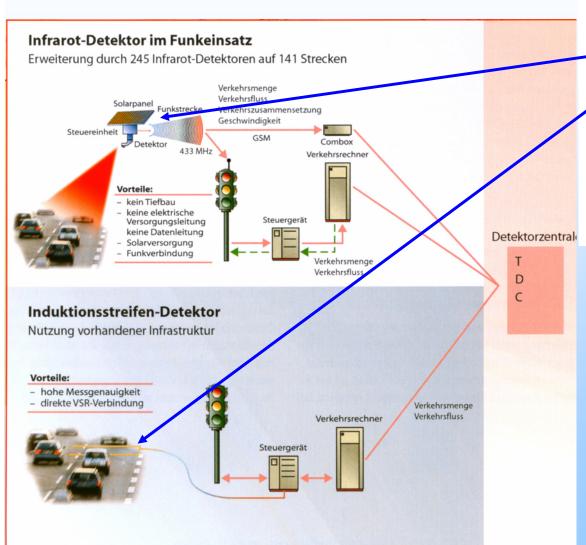


- Information about location, capacity, equipment etc.
   of each parking facility
  - => is already on file or can be easily collected
- Number of actual capacity of each parking facility (available spaces)
  - => derived from difference between inflow and outflow of parking lot:

 $\Sigma$  cars(in) minus  $\Sigma$  cars(out) = number cars in







- Gates in parking lots
- Infrared detectors
- Inductive loop detectors
- Video detectors
- Ultrasound detectors

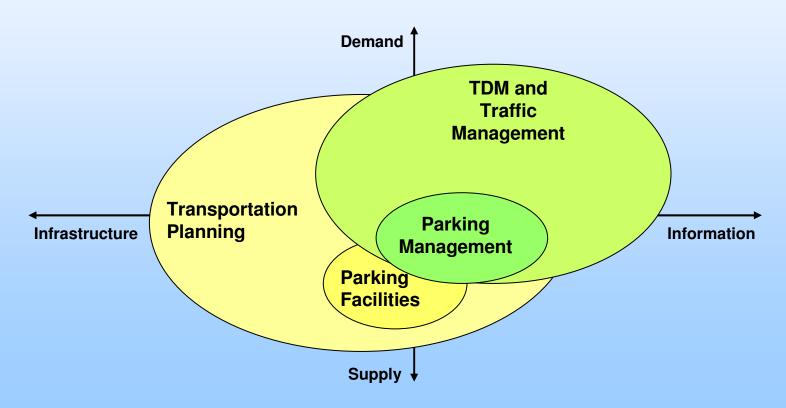




- Reduction of search for parking traffic (e.g. parking guidance systems)
  - => reduction of emissions, fuel consumption, time losses
  - => increase in productivity
- Better use of existing capacities (e.g. awareness about alternative locations)
- Faster parking processes (e.g. no cruising, advanced payment procedures)
- User friendlier systems (e.g. better information, reservation)



 Parking Management is always part of an integrated transportation planning process and should be treated in conjunction with an overall TDM and Traffic Management





# **Advanced Technologies for Parking Management**

Thanks for your attention





Oppenhoffallee 171 52066 Aachen Phone: +49-241-946977 Fax: +49-241-531622 www.ivv-aachen.de ser@ivv-aachen.de

Contact: Dr. Dirk Serwill

